

APPENDIX G - NOXIOUS WEEDS PRESENT IN THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED VEGETATION TYPES

TABLE 1. NOXIOUS WEEDS PRESENT IN THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Vegetation Type
Black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub, Dry Conifer, Juniper, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Riparian, Other (agricultural)
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia ssp. dalmatica</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub, Juniper, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Other (agricultural)
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub, Juniper, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Riparian
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Riparian, Other (agricultural)
Hoary cress (whitetop)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Riparian, Other (agricultural)
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Other (agricultural)
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mountain Shrub, Dry Conifer, Aspen-Conifer, Juniper, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Riparian, Other (agricultural)
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub, Mountain Shrub, Dry Conifer, Aspen Conifer, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Riparian, Other (agricultural)
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Riparian
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Riparian

TABLE 1. NOXIOUS WEEDS PRESENT IN THE IDAHO FALLS AND TWIN FALLS DISTRICTS		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Vegetation Type
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Riparian
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Salt Desert Shrub, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low Elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Other (agricultural)
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Riparian
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Other (agricultural)
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Low-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Other (agricultural)
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Low-elevation Shrub, Mid-elevation Shrub Steppe, Mountain Shrub, Dry Conifer, Aspen-Conifer, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Mid-elevation Shrub, Dry Conifer, Invasive Annual Grass, Perennial Grass

Two federal laws explicitly direct that infestations of weeds on federal land will be controlled: (a) the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801-2813), as amended by Section 15, Management of Undesirable Plants on Federal Lands, 1990; and (b) the Carson-Foley Act of 1968 (PL 90-583). Idaho's noxious weed law (Chapter 34, Idaho Code) places responsibility for noxious weed control on federal lands with the federal government.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States (BLM 1991) analyzes treatment of undesirable plants for all BLM lands in the 13 Western states. This document specifies the following vegetation management priorities: (1) take preventative actions to minimize the need for control; (2) use effective non-chemical methods when and where feasible; and (3) use herbicides after considering the effectiveness of all potential methods or in combination with other methods of control. The EIS also identifies several actions that are to be implemented as standard design features for weed control projects. Noxious weed control was analyzed by the BLM in the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Final EIS (USDI-BLM 1985, supplemented 1987). This EIS described and analyzed the environmental impacts of implementing a five-state program for the control of noxious weeds. A worst-case analysis of impacts on human health from herbicide use was included.

The following documents are tiered to the above EISs and provide NEPA compliance at the field office level:

- Shoshone District Noxious Weed Control EA (ID050-EA-92031) - March 1992
- Noxious Weed Control in Wilderness Study Areas EA (ID050-EA-91040) - March 1992
- Pocatello Resource Area Office Noxious Weed Control EA (ID-030-97-035) - March 1997
- Noxious Weed Control Annual Work Plan (ID074-2002-0038AD)

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